

VERSION SHOWING THE CHANGES TO THE SPECIFICATION

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the specification as follows:

Page 6, line 5;

Insert the following:

- - Figs. 1A through 1I are schematic representations of a sequence of steps for forming an organic electronic component on a moving belt or web or successive discrete sheets of substrates (sheet feeds), an embodiment of which component in final form is illustrated in Fig. 1I. - -

Page 6, lines 19-32, page 7, lines 1-10;

The figures 1A – 1I shows the steps in the process of making lower electrode(s) 2 (Fig. 1E), a semi-conducting layer 7 (Figs. 1F and 1G), an insulating layer 8 (Figs. 1G and 1H), and an upper electrode 9 (Figs. 1H and 1I) on a substrate consisting of a web 1, to which a functional organic material, in particular a conducting polymer 2' 2, is applied by a continuous coating technique (Fig. 1A). The organic functional material polymer 2' may be dissolved or dispersed in one or more organic or inorganic solvents to form electrodes 2 (Figs. 1C and 1D) through a mask formed by varnish 5 (Fig. 1C), or the organic material it may be in the form of a pure material, a mixture of materials, and/or a material provided with additives.

The continuous coating method involves the use of a doctor knife 6 (Fig. 1A), which forms an integral part of a machine 3. To the coating layer polymer 2' 2 there is applied a varnish 5 in patterned form with the aid of a roller 4 (Fig. 1B), by means of which roller 4 imparts the varnish 5 a pattern is imparted to the polymer layer 2' to assist in forming the lower electrodes 2(ε). The varnish serves as a mask so that the polymer layer 2' exposed to the solvent dissolves or disperses as shown in Fig. 1D to form the electrodes 2. To the thus formed patterned lower electrodes 2 (ε) there is applied a semi-conducting layer 7, Fig. 1F, again by means of via a further machine 3' provided with a doctor knife 6'. Over this layer 7 there is placed an insulating layer 8 (Fig. 1G), again by means of via a coating technique using a further machine 3" and a doctor knife

6" (Fig. 1G), and, finally, an upper electrode 9 is applied in patterned form by roller 4' (Fig. 1H) to the said layer 8 (direct patterning).

Machines 3, 3' and 3" are is preferably combined with a roller for dip coating, rod coating, knife coating, blade coating, air knife coating, gravure coating, forward and reverse roll coating, slot and extrusion coating, slide coating, curtain coating, and/or spray coating, as mentioned above in the cited literature and in the above description. The process proposed herein provides, for the first time, the possibility of a continuous roll-to-roll coating process for cost-efficient mass production of organic electronic components. Hitherto, the only continuous processes known were those involving printing technology, and the problem with them was that none of the printing techniques could create thin layers having sufficient homogeneity for organic electronics.